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CORDIALS!!!**  
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A hoosy drop."

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**J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,**  
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Port Stephens, October 21 575

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June 11. 102

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**WANTED TO PURCHASE,**  
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# Supplement

## TO THE

# SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY.

#### MR. ALDERMAN THURLOW.

MR. NICHOLS moved, "1. That it appears by a letter written by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to Mr. Alderman Thurlow that His Excellency the Governor, under the advice of the Attorney-General, directed that Mr. Thurlow should be superseded from the commission of the peace, for having acted as a practicing attorney in a criminal case instituted in the Police Court in which he was in the habit of sitting in his magisterial capacity." 2. That inasmuch as there is no law prohibiting Justices of the Peace acting as attorneys in the Police Court in which they are in the habit of sitting, and no notice appears to have been given to Mr. Thurlow that by so acting as an attorney he would be superseded from the commission of the peace, the issuing of the before-mentioned supersedeas was wholly unwarrantable, unconstitutional, and unjust. 3. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an Address to be presented to His Excellency the Governor." In rising to make this motion, he hoped the House would consider, not the character of the individual most prominently alluded to, but the principles on which the resolutions were based. The object of the resolutions was to assert the independence of the magistracy, and to determine the powers of the executive with regard to the magistracy. From the Message by which the papers relating to this case were accompanied, it would appear that it was denied by the Government, that the Council had any right to interfere in this matter. He hoped, before he sat down, that he should prove to the House, that not only did they possess full powers to make full enquiry into questions of this description, but that they were bound to exercise those powers. The question of the independence of the magistracy was one which came home to all—all were interested in it, all were affected by it. It had been said by a high authority, no other than the Duke of Wellington, that it was the duty of every man to watch well the administration of law and justice in the country. If, as was asserted, this was a duty imposed on every citizen, much more strongly did it devolve on the representatives of the people of a community. In the message of His Excellency the Governor, he stated that, while he furnished the papers asked for, he did not consider the Government was bound to lay before the Council the opinions of its law advisers. The honorable member here quoted His Excellency's message. Why His Excellency should have chosen, or should have been advised to tack on to his acquiescence on the wish of the House these sentiments he was at a loss to understand. It was not the opinions of the Crown law officers that were asked for, but the charges that had been preferred against Mr. Alderman Thurlow, and on which he had been dismissed from the Commission of the Peace, and he had yet to learn why these charges should be withheld from them, although they had been preferred by the first law officer of the Crown. The Council had a right to have those charges before them, had a right to have the evidence on which those charges were based. The Chancellor of England, in whom the removal of Magistrates from the Commission of the Peace lay, would be bound to furnish the grounds on which he sanctioned such removal. What a state of things would prevail if this were not the case? They might have a corrupt Judge who would be under the influence of the Government, and yet this Council would be precluded from enquiry. He did not mean to state that in this colony any of the Judges of the Supreme Court had been corrupted by the influence of the Government, but the Judges had been terrified by the threats of the Government; and he had heard one of the most learned and upright Judges that ever sat in the Supreme Court, say in the days of General Darling, he sat while thunders were rolling over his head. There was no doubt that in that day, the Government scrupled not to instruct the Judges how they wished them to act, and it was well known that the Judges resisted this unconstitutional interference, and one of their number threatened to commit for contempt of the bearer of any such impudent message from the Government to them. And if this interference with the privileges and practice of the Judges was improper, who would deny that it was a fit subject for the consideration of that House. Or if the converse state of things obtained, and a Judge was notoriously corrupt, why should not the House interfere? If then the Legislature had the right to inquire into the conduct of the Judges, it had, *a fortiori*, a right to watch the conduct of the subordinate magistrates, and the authority exercised over them by the Government, and without reference to the merits of the particular case of Mr. Alderman Thurlow, he hoped the House would now fearlessly and thoroughly consider the conduct of the Government in this matter, and pronounce whether it had been constitutional, warrantable, and just. He believed he had proved sufficiently that the House was justified in making this enquiry, but he might rapidly glance at a few precedents for it. There was the case of Lord Norbury. Nobody disputed the right of Mr. Brougham to bring the case of that learned Judge under the consideration of the Legislature, though the only object of such a course must have been his removal from the bench. In the case of the removal from the magisterial bench of Lord French and Lord Roden, both the House of Commons and the House of Lords showed that they did not think this interference

with the magisterial Bench on the part of the Government was unworthy of enquiry. When that enquiry took place, Lord Clarendon in his speech gave his opinion as to what his course of duty was, and that opinion was right. (The hon. member here quoted from Lord Clarendon's speech on the question of the dismissal of Lord Roden from the commission of the peace.) That was the language which the Parliaments of England had, when they presumed to enquire into the interference of the Government with the magistracy of the country. And such was the language they had a right to expect here instead of a rider by which His Excellency's acquiescence in the wish of the House was accompanied. But to come to the circumstances of the case before them. It was well known that Mr. Thurlow was elected an alderman of the city. In his capacity as such he was appointed to the commission of the peace. Not on his own solicitation, but he was asked whether he would accept the honour. The Alderman did accept it, and he accepted it as it was given, without condition and without reservation. He was placed in the commission of the peace, and what they now had to enquire was, whether his dismissal from it was legal as his appointment to it. They found from the papers which had been laid upon the table of the House, that the charge which had been made against him (Mr. Thurlow) by the Attorney-General, rested on a newspaper report only. The letter of the Attorney-General, in which he recommended the dismissal of Alderman Thurlow from the commission of the peace, had reference also to another Alderman, and also, with what civic justice—Mr. Flood, in a case which was entirely unconnected with the present one. He would briefly state the details of the case: "On the evening of the 26th March 1859, a man named Patrick Erwin was apprehended in his own licensed public-house without out or warrant, on a charge of robbery from the person, preferred by one Avery, who was then drinking all day, and who was himself confined at the same time for drunkenness. On his arrival at the watchhouse, he immediately sent his son to Mr. Thurlow, his solicitor for fifteen years, to consult with him, and on Mr. Thurlow's arrival there, finding that Erwin had been confined only on information of Avery to a constable, he went in search of a magistrate to ask bail. Accidentally he met Alderman Brown, who having consulted with Mr. G. R. Nichols, by whom he was assured he had power to act, admitted Erwin to bail till the following morning. It was broadly stated by the Attorney-General that Alderman Brown in granting bail acted improperly. He (Mr. Nichols) contended that he acted legally—that he had the power to grant bail, and was prepared to satisfy any Court of Justice competent to consider the point, that he had this power. (The honorable member here quoted the statute of Philip and Mary, and other subsequent statutes, showing that magistrates had the power to grant bail to offenders confined for offences indictable at the sessions.) Now this was an offence indictable at the sessions, and therefore Alderman Brown, in admitting Erwin to bail, did not exceed his jurisdiction at all. He exercised a discretion, and a jurisdiction, which had been constantly exercised by other magistrates for a long period of years. That had been exercised by police magistrates—by Colonel Wilson—by Mr. Windespear—and by Captain Innes—over and over again, without any interference on the part of the Attorney-General. And what were the circumstances of this case, which were to bring down this cloud of official censure on Alderman Brown's devoted head. He found an individual confined in the watch-house for drunkenness, who charged another person with robbing him. On this information the accused was confined; and it was objected by the Attorney-General that he was arrested to bail. Why, the honorable and learned member might himself be in the same position to-morrow night. Any drunken fellow, who in the mad hilarity of a midnight spree, might charge the Attorney-General with robbing him—might, according to the learned gentleman reasoning, consign him to a night's durance in the watch-house. True it was that the man confined in this case was not in the position of the Attorney-General; and he had neither his character nor his rank to blind the public from a fair consideration of facts; but the law which the Attorney-General applied in this case had no variation for any class of persons. It was, as all laws ought to be, a law for the rich as well as for the poor. But the party in this case, though not in official place—was still a man in a position demanding some consideration under the circumstances in which he was placed. He was a licensed victualler, had been so for years, and in his license he held the certificate of the Bench of magistrates, of whom the honorable and learned member the Attorney-General was one, that he has a reputable character. In reference to this subject, the Attorney-General in his first letter to the Governor, condemning the conduct of Alderman Thurlow, strives to throw censure on Alderman Flood. With reference to that gentleman, he says, "In another case in which the Solicitor-General and myself were called on to advise His Excellency, (I allude to the case of Weedon, wherein it appeared Alderman Flood personally took the prisoner out of a watch-house) we considered such conduct in a Justice reprehensible, although the offence for which Weedon was confined was a very minor one compared to the felony for which Erwin was confined." Now, it was his belief, and perhaps it would yet be proved so, that the party in this case was illegally confined; and if fully

convinced that such was the case, would the Attorney-General say that a magistrate had no power to grant him bail? He remembered a case where a barrister—an official—then Chairman of Quarter Sessions—was taken to the watch-house under a charge of furiously riding, because he happened to be but an indifferent rider, and was unable to manage his horse. The police then threatened to lock him up, but he, in his capacity of magistrate, took it upon himself to discharge himself, and told the police to carry their threat into execution at their peril, and very wisely they refrained from doing so. The Attorney-General went on to say, "It seems to me, that no magistrate ought to be allowed to practise as an attorney in any case that comes before the Police Court; and if he does so (as Alderman Thurlow has done in Erwin's case), he should be superseded in the commission of the peace." Now, when Alderman Thurlow was asked to accept the commission of the peace by the Government, no conditions or terms were made with him. It was not put to him whether he was prepared to give up his profession; or to resign the honour of the magistracy, and this it was that he complained of, as the injustice of the case. No notice whatever had been given to Alderman Thurlow, and he knew not the wrong he was doing, and he knew he was infringing no law, and he had not been informed that he was trespassing on the grounds of magisterial etiquette. When Lord French, and other Irish magistrates were superseded, it was expressly stated by Lord John Russell, that the magistracy of the country had been instructed to attend the repeal meetings, and it was for acting in defiance of these instructions that they were removed. But no notice was given to Alderman Thurlow; he saw day by day professional men sitting as magistrates, and acting as advocates, and he must say, that while the Attorney-General, with a lynx-like glance, observed the mote in the eye of the magisterial attorneys, he failed to observe the beam in that of the magisterial barristers. The Attorney-General was wide awake enough to the delinquencies of the magisterial attorney, but he closed his eyes to those of the barristers. It was perfectly in his recollection that Mr. Foster practised in these very Courts against the Attorney-General. The late Mr. Windespear did the same; so did Mr. A. Beckett, Mr. Callaghan, and a long list of others, and even at present so did Mr. John O'Neil Brennan. The Attorney-General went on to say, that Mr. Josephson had not acted as an attorney in the Court during the time he was a magistrate. This perhaps was true, in fact, but it was well known when that gentleman was appointed to the Commission of the Peace, that he had so practised, and that he might do so again. Why did the Government appoint him or any other attorney if they thought this practising in the minor Courts so fatal to the purity of the administration of justice? Then with respect to Alderman Allen, for whom a late excuse was made, it was said he had not practised. True again, perhaps he had not done so personally, but ever since this very case of Mr. Thurlow, he had done so by his clerk—his agent, and acting by his agent he acted himself. But this was not the only case in which Mr. Thurlow did not personally take part in any of the proceedings with respect to Erwin. He employed an advocate, although he was the attorney in the case. The hon. and learned gentleman took, as the groundwork of his case, a newspaper report—a newspaper which contained in the same number a gross and scandalous libel in reference to this very case, and which he was not sure that the Attorney-General himself was not liable to action for uttering. Mr. Alderman Thurlow studiously abstained throughout from interfering with Erwin's case, and he sat by the advocate he had retained, but never addressed one word to the Bench;—and if he did as they were informed by the Attorney-General—actually apply for the depositions afterwards, he supposed it was in his capacity of Erwin's attorney, and that he had a right to do so; and he contended that the Governor had no right to remove Alderman Thurlow on the recommendation of the Attorney-General. That honorable and learned member might say that it was not on his advice that His Excellency acted, but on the advice of the Executive Council; they would probably hear from him that he was at Moreton Bay when this case came before the Executive Council; but it would not be believed for one moment that the Council were not guided in the decision at which they arrived by the advice and opinions of the Chief law officer of the Crown. He would now proceed to inquire into the powers of the Attorney-General, which justified him in making this recommendation. (The hon. member here quoted Lord Brougham to the effect that a magistrate could only be removed from the Commission of the Peace by the Chancellor, on conviction of corruption or other offence, before a legally constituted tribunal; and also read an extract from an article in the *Quarterly Review*, relative to the removal of Lord Roden, tending to the opinion that magistrates should only be removed on proof of their corruption.) Therefore, when the Attorney-General saw his brother barristers practising in the Criminal Courts, and yet sitting as magistrates in those Courts, he thought it was only right—only just, that he should have given to Alderman Thurlow some notice—that he should have afforded him an opportunity of making his election, whether he would relinquish his profession or

resign his seat on the magisterial bench. The charge against Mr. Thurlow is clearly and distinctly stated in the letter of the Colonial Secretary. He says—"The Governor having brought your letter under the consideration of the Executive Council, I am directed to inform you that it has been considered expedient to supersede you in the commission of the peace, and in apprising you that a supersedeas has been issued accordingly, His Excellency has desired me to state to you the grounds on which he has deemed it his duty to take this step under the advice of the Attorney-General—namely, for having acted as a practicing attorney in a criminal case, instituted in the Police Court, in which you were in the habit of sitting in your magisterial capacity." It would be useless to multiply cases in which this rule, so peremptorily laid down, had been departed from. Nor was it, perhaps, necessary for him to go minutely into the question of the eligibility of practicing attorneys as magistrates. The opinion of the Attorney-General on this point after all was but the opinion of a barrister; and lawyers were apt to differ on points like these. He held in his hand the written opinion of a barrister, of older standing than the Attorney-General—a gentleman who had for twenty years been in the commission of the peace at home, which was directly opposed to the principle which the honorable Attorney-General had laid down, and which in fact expressed the opinion that Alderman Thurlow had been improperly dismissed. There was also another portion of these proceedings of which he had to complain, which was the unfair attack made on Alderman Thurlow in the second letter of the Attorney-General, on a subject having nothing to do with the first charge made against that gentleman. In this second letter, after Mr. Thurlow had explained the matter originally charged against him, the Attorney-General not only reiterated his charges against the party on whom in fact he was sitting in judgment, but added another charge quite foreign to the first, and to which Mr. Thurlow had no opportunity of offering any explanation whatever. Nor could he see that this second charge contained any strengthening of the case against Mr. Thurlow. It was that he sat at a licensing meeting and voted in favour of Erwin's obtaining his license; but there was no reason shown why Mr. Thurlow should not have sat at that meeting any more than there was why the Attorney-General himself should be excluded from it. He believed that he had now shown that the inception of these proceedings was illegal—that there was no legal evidence on which the removal of Alderman Thurlow could be justified—that the position in which the Attorney-General stood with relation to the Government was such that it made him both accuser and judge in this case; and, finally, that a grievous injustice was inflicted, by adding a second charge in support of one which had been repelled, and to which second charge no opportunity of explanation was given. It was of comparatively little consequence whether Alderman Thurlow was rightly superseded or not. The principle to be ascertained was, whether that House had a right to watch over the administration of justice in the colony, or whether that duty was to be confided solely into the hands of the Attorney-General. He believed that the Attorney-General had no right in virtue of his office to make these charges; and further, he contended that from the position he occupied as the responsible law adviser of the Crown, that when he made them he must have known that he was in fact sitting in judgment on the man he accused; and that, therefore, the course he had adopted was unconstitutional, unwarrantable, and unjust. He did not wish to detain the House longer; but he would add one observation. He had been accused of audacity in bringing this matter before the Council. He cared not for the taunt, and if it were audacity to watch carefully over the administration of justice, he was prepared to be audacious, whatever censures it might bring upon him. If the course the Attorney-General had pursued were sanctioned by the House, he could not conceive how any honest and honourable man could retain his seat on the bench, or refrain from indignantly flinging the commission they held in the face of the Government which so insulted them. With these observations he begged to propose the resolution.

MR. MARTIN seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL bowed that he would be excused by the House for rising thus early in this debate, to offer his opinion on the motion before the House; but his name was so mixed up with the facts before them, in the papers which had been laid upon the table of the House, and had been so frequently alluded to by the honorable member, that it was natural he should be desirous of offering his explanations of the case as early as possible. But beyond any personal consideration, he was anxious to address the House, because in the consideration of the hon. member's resolutions it was desirable that they should have the whole of the circumstances of the case before them; not merely the honorable member's version of those circumstances—but the history of them as they occurred. It might be that he (the Attorney-General) had taken an erroneous view of this case—that he had judged harshly of Mr. Thurlow; but having reviewed his own conduct very seriously, he still believed he had acted only as a public officer should act for the protection of the public interest. He felt bound in justice to himself to say in reply to the insinuations which had been thrown out, respecting his over-officiousness and meddling interference with the magisterial office, that he had never brought any charge or complaint against any magistrate, except in







tion to this decision having the effect of an *ex post facto* law. Such a decision might perhaps be necessary here, but it was not an *ex post facto* law, because the law was well combined. In another part of the world he had known an instance where a practising barrister and attorney carried on business in a Court, in which the Judge sat by virtue of a licence, and the law was not well combined in the State. The solution of this question in fact depended on expediency, and upon the standard of morals in the country where it was made. Though it might be inexpedient here, the solution would be entirely different in the first instance. He could not see but that it was possible for a practising attorney to act as a magistrate, without compromising in any way the dignity and purity of the office. He did not believe that the members of the bar had any objection to the profession of the law were in the habit of promoting the interests of their clients in defiance of all principle, and he had no reason to suppose that his own country intended to do so. He had been a member of Parliament, compelling barristers to take an oath as to their belief in the justice of the case which they advocated.

**MR. WENTWORTH.** If it was any portion of his duty to bring before the House a question of expediency, he should have no sincere. He had never seen any objection by the Aldermen for this purpose, and could not therefore say what course he might have taken if such an application had been made to the House. He had never seen any objection as the honorable and reverend member who had last spoke, and liked neither the motion nor the amendment. Upon the general principle that the offices of Judge and advocate were incompatible, he thought the House had a tendency to taint the administration of justice at its very source, there could be no doubt. The Government, however, had in this case presumed too much. The Aldermen was a practising attorney, and he had been a magistrate, and the Government had no right to assume that he would discontinue this practice. They had no right either to treat him differently than a member of the bar expressing his case of conscience, or to treat him as in the case of the late honorable member for Durham, to have confined themselves, in the first instance, to a friendly admonition, and in the second, either to censure or to suspend him, or even to strike a magistrate.

**MR. DARVALL.** expressed his surprise that the honorable and reverend member for Sydney should have placed the plea of expediency or competition, with a question, as to whether the pure fountains of justice would be tainted by suspicion. Although there might be no actual objection to his taking upon this question, the honorable and reverend gentleman must not, in his anxiety to maintain more human institutions, forget those Divine laws which he had just asserted—the distinct conscience in favour of the honest and upright course—the rules of conduct which were recognised and acted upon by all good men. This unfortunate discussion had been the result of the fact that the honorable member, in conferring the dignity of Justice of the Peace upon all Aldermen, thus delegating in effect, the power of appointing the magistracy to a body of irresponsible town councillors. It was scarcely necessary to say that the honorable Alderman Thurlow the powers of a magistrate that he would wholly discontinue his practice as an attorney; although perhaps there were some grounds for such an assumption in the fact that the great majority of the members of the House had agreed to the amendment, and a decision had done so. A good cause had therefore been made out for the course which the Government had taken in the present instance, but he thought that the same principle of justice which would be carried out by the practising members of the legal profession similarly situated from the commission of the offence. It was his intention therefore to move at the proper time an amendment to this effect.

**MR. NICHOLS.** in reply, expressed his satisfaction at its being now conceded that the House had no objection to the question of this nature, and contended that there was no proof of impartial justice having been done in the case. There was nothing to show that the whole of the papers which had been introduced by the Attorney-General, and the members in voting upon this question had been transmitted to the Governor, so as to enable him to form an opinion of his own upon the matter, as he was bound to do. On the other hand, he contended that upon the decision was pronounced, not upon the consideration of the evidence, but upon the mere report of the Attorney-General. The honorable and learned member had himself acted as a magistrate at licensing sessions for ten years, and if the records of the Court were produced, it would appear that he had over and over again voted for the granting of a license to his most intimate friends, and he was said to be so bad. It was manifestly not the case, and the case, and to assume indirectly that Alderman Thurlow was a party to the man's delinquencies, in order to prejudice the House and the honorable members against him. The Attorney-General too, had most unfairly suppressed the evidence elicited on cross-examination as to the extremely bad character of the witnesses who appeared against him in the application referred to. Alderman had been made his own private confessor, and to the opinion which he had expressed in connexion with this case. He must claim for himself the credit which the Attorney-General had been so anxious to withhold, and to the best of his judgment, he would professionally consulted. The advice he gave in the present instance was not as City Solicitor, but as a private friend; and as to the House, he would have expressed his opinion, and would still maintain his understanding the contrary assertion of the Attorney-General that the law was as he had stated it. He had given the matter a most careful consideration, and he was quite as competent to judge of this question as the Attorney-General, an opinion that the law was probably as he had stated; or, at all events, it was very doubtful indeed whether such was not the case.

The House then divided, with the following result, upon the question whether the latter part of Mr. Nichol's motion should be omitted, and the amendment of Mr. Murray substituted.



Ayes, 21.  
The Col. Secretary  
Mr. Donaldson  
The Col. of Customs  
Mr. Allen  
Lamb  
Parker  
The Major-General  
Major Mercer  
Mr. Murray  
Ebdon  
Darvall  
Oakes  
Cooper  
Byrnes  
Moor  
Berry  
The Auditor-General  
Mr. Murray  
James Macarthur  
The Attorney-General  
The Colonial Treasurer  
(teller.)

The question was then put upon the addition of the following amendment, by Mr. DARVALL, as a rider:—That this Council is further of opinion, that the correct principle, now for the first time applied by the Government in Mr. Thurlow's case, with reference to the magistracy office, ought in future to be applied generally to all legal practitioners similarly situated.

This was carried unanimously; and the entire resolution, in its amended shape, having been put and passed, it was ordered to be embodied in an address to the Governor.

**CATTLE PROTECTION BILL.**  
The above Bill was read a third time and passed.

**POSTPONEMENTS.**  
The remaining orders of the day were postponed until Friday next.  
Council adjourned at nine p.m.

#### COLONIAL ROOMS, 44, CHANCERY CROSS EAST, LONDON. (Four doors from Trafalgar Square.)

THE COLONIAL ROOMS are intended to afford a place of rendezvous for parties who take an interest in any of the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. They will be a continuation of the Australasian Rooms established in 1839. The reviving importance of Colonial affairs demands a renewal of the accommodation afforded by that kind of Exchange-Room, and the prospect of still increasing activity in the furtherance of Emigration, in the promotion of Trade, and in the negotiation of Political Improvements, has dictated the choice of the most central situation in the Metropolis, the point of meeting for the great thoroughfares from the City, the West End, and the official quarter of Westminster.

At these Rooms information will be brought together from all parts of the Empire, by the intercourse of individuals, by Newspapers, Reports, Reports, Maps, &c. Every pains will be taken to keep this copious information in a state available for the readiest and most convenient use.

It is hoped that persons having relatives or property in the Colonies, Colonists visiting this country, or Gentlemen interested in promoting the welfare of our dependencies, will find in these Rooms a means of conferring on affairs, and of co-operating in measures for the advantage of the Colonies.

Persons whose views are directed to Emigration will find complete facility in obtaining that general knowledge so essentially necessary to guide their judgment in selecting the Colony most suitable to their own objects and resources, not only through the information derivable from the books, papers, &c., constantly at hand, but also through the meeting with those who have resided in the Colonies, and can give the results of personal observation and practical experience.

The Government Regulations on which land is disposed of in the Colonies will always be found at these Rooms, in their completest and most recent forms, together with the fullest information respecting the purchase or leasing of Colonial Lands in the possession of Public Companies or private individuals. Subscribers not resident in town will be furnished by letter with all the information on these points that they may specially require. Occasionally a circular will be issued to all the Subscribers, containing a digest of recent Colonial News, of Official or Commercial Intelligence, and of all such facts and particulars as bear upon the immediate interests of the Colonies.

The annual subscription to the Colonial Rooms is one pound. Those who wish to become Subscribers are requested to communicate with Messrs. CARTER and GOLA, Emigration and Shipping Agents, No. 454, Chancery Cross East, London. 8917

#### HERO OF WATERLOO, PORT-STREET.

JONATHAN BROWN respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above Tavern with every thing suitable for the accommodation of travellers or other persons visiting Sydney requiring Board and Lodging. He intends conducting the house on the most economical principles, and flatters himself, from his past experience and his determination to sell the best article that the market can produce at the lowest remunerative price, to meet with the approbation and encouragement of the public generally.

N.B.—Masters of vessels would find this house in every way suitable to them, from its convenient distance to all the principal wharves. 86

#### IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

IN consequence of SPURIOUS articles, called SEIDLITZ POWDERS, being hawked about and sold as genuine, the undersigned has been induced, at a SACRIFICED, to reduce the price of his GENUINE SEIDLITZ POWDERS to ONE SHILLING PER BOX. A single trial of which will satisfy the most SCPTICAL of their SUPERIORITY.

Allowances made to WHOLESALE purchasers.  
A. FOSS,  
Dispensing Chemist, &c.,  
313, Pitt-street North.  
8829

#### ON SALE, VAN Diemen's Land Oats and Bran.

J. W. GOBLING,  
Charlotte-place  
1081

#### PREVENTION OF FRAUD!

THE undersigned has the sincerest pleasure in being able to apprise the public of New South Wales, that the Right Honourable Earl Grey, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased, at the instance of Professor Holloway, to instruct the Local Government of this colony to take measures for protecting the inhabitants of the territory against the counterfeiting of Holloway's Medicines; that, in conformity with such instructions, his Excellency the Governor has caused the

**BRITISH STAMPS BILL.**  
to be introduced into the Legislative Council; and that the Representatives of the People, by passing the measure without a single dissentient voice, have adopted the views of the Imperial Government.

Under the provisions of this law it will in future be

**A FELONY**  
to counterfeit the Stamps affixed to the valuable medicaments prepared by Professor Holloway but, in order to make "assurance doubly sure," Mr. Holloway has, at considerable expense, caused the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round his medicines of the first and second sizes, to be printed on paper, having in

**A WATER-MARK**  
on every leaf, the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT" woven in—which, it is believed, cannot possibly be imitated in this colony.

Of these Medicines, thus put up, the undersigned has just received, at the Mountaineer and the Hooghly, two large consignments; and he begs to announce that he is in course of supplying all his agents with parcels of the new stock, the Wholesale Agent therefore takes this opportunity of expressing his hopes that the people of New South Wales will appreciate the efforts of the Imperial and the Local Governments to preserve them from the deleterious effects of counterfeited trash; and that they will second the endeavours of Professor Holloway to give them the genuine Medicines, by

**PURCHASING ONLY OF THE AGENTS.**

J. K. HEYDON,  
Wholesale Agent for the sale of Holloway's Medicines, for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand.

Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Blisters on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colic	Retention of urine
Constipation of bowels	Sore throats
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's evil
Debility	Stomach and gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female irregularities	Ulcers
Fever of all kinds	Various affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Head-aches	
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

These medicines have now established themselves in New South Wales, by means of the numerous wonderful cures which they have effected, when all the "regular" means have failed. The published cases are not as one to a thousand of the total amount of good done. The following is a statement from a most respectable hotel-keeper in Geelong known to most travellers in that quarter:—

My recent cure, of an ulcerated leg, by means of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, induces me to present my case before the public, in the hope that many others who are afflicted in the same way that I have been, and who do not believe in the efficacy of Holloway's Medicines, may derive equal benefit from the use of them. I had been afflicted for about three years with an ulcerated leg, and had the best medical treatment in Van Diemen's Land and Melbourne, without experiencing any relief, when a short time ago, hearing of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, I resolved upon trying them. I purchased a few boxes of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in Mr. Oregin's shop, in Collins-street, Melbourne; and with gratitude I acknowledge that after using them, and attending to the directions, I found my leg effectually cured.—Being well-known in Melbourne and Geelong, I publish this statement, convinced that by doing so I only perform a duty that I owe to the community at large.

"Geelong, June 30, 1849." JOHN OLIVE.

Sold in Sydney by the Wholesale Agent for New South Wales,

Mr. J. K. HEYDON,  
78, King-street.

And by  
Mrs. Marshfield, Tobacconist, Brickfield-hill,  
Mr. Finley (late Alder), chemist, Parramatta-street.

Mr. Cleary, bootmaker, King-street East.  
Mr. G. W. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road.  
Mr. Michael Dalton, Haymarket, next Raper's. 1837

#### GREAT FAILURE OF MESSRS. BERTRAM, CHALDECOTT, AND CO.

THE WELL-KNOWN  
FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS,  
OF  
NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

THE undersigned has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the most elegant and superior assortment of fashionable Fine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Sheffield Plated Ware, Beautifully Silver-mounted Bohemian Glass Ornaments, &c., &c., ever imported to the colony, now landed per Riffles and Sumner, being, as formerly advertised, a portion of the stock purchased in the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Bertram, Chaldecott, and Co., the style of the above goods will at once convince intending purchasers of their superiority; and from the peculiar circumstances under which they were purchased, the prices will be such as has been heretofore unheard of in the colony; and, in fact, below the manufacturing cost.

**UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.**  
Among the latest novelty in brooches will be found a very neat but beautiful shawl brooch, called the Prince of Wales' Device Brooch, having His Royal Highness' coat of arms elaborately worked in hair, and tied with pearls and gold, as worn by her Majesty on several occasions. Particular attention is called to the above, from its extreme neatness and superior quality.

**FOR THE FORTHCOMING BALL.**

An elegant assortment of Fine Gold Armlets, of the latest fashion, set with Pearls, Rubies, Aquamarines, Emeralds, Pink Topaz, &c., &c., commencing at £3 12s. 6d. Fine Gold Necklets, of an entirely new and beautiful style, set with every description of precious stones, £2 12s. 6d. A superb assortment of Dress Brooches, of a style unequalled in the colony, set with a variety of stones to match the Armlets, commencing at 42s. Fashionable Fine Gold Shawl, Mourning, and Fancy Stone Brooches, from 10s.

**GOLD CHAINS.**  
The largest and best assortment in the colony, all of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of Ladies' Elegant Neck Chains, Gent's Guard-ditto Albert's, Brackets, &c. The following are some of the leading patterns, viz., Chain, Swiss, Filigree, Armour, Tulip, &c.; the price is regulated by the weight, which is given in comparison with Sovereigns, for easy reference, and ten shillings additional is charged for making; for example—A Chain Weighing Three Sovereigns for £3 10s.

**DIAMOND RINGS.**  
A good assortment of ladies' and gent's half-hoop clusters and single stone brilliant Rings—many of the brilliant set in these rings are of the finest water, and of a lustre rarely equalled, varying in price from 60s. to £25.

Gent's Fine Gold Signet Rings, for engraving, set with coralline amethysts, blood-stones, &c., 15s.; Ladies' Fancy Pearl, Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Sapphire, Topaz, and other beautiful stone rings, 16s.; Gold Lockets, 10s.; solid gold seals and keys, 10s.; elegant Fine Gold Enamelled, Pearl, Onyx, Emerald, Turquoise, and other Fancy Signet Studs, 15s.; Silver Forks, Knives, &c.; Silver Butter Knives, 7s. 6d.

Beautifully cut glass bottles, Silver Tops, &c., fashionable gold mounted Hair Armlets, 10s.; silver scent boxes, fine gold pins, gold mounted guard chains, Silver Brooches, and several other fancy articles, at merely nominal prices.

**SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE.**

A large assortment of the above goods all of an entirely new style, made from silver patterns, with Solid Silver Edges, and very heavy plated, in fact of a quality seldom if ever imported to the colony, consisting of 4, 6, and 7 hole cruet frames, with beautifully cut glass, 30s.; ditto liqueur frames, three cut glass bottles, 42s.; ditto egg frames, with 4 and 6 cups, richly gilt, 45s.; toast racks, 10s. 6d.; candlesticks of the most elegant designs, 25s.; cake baskets, 35s.; sets of silverware, three to the set, 65s.; butter coolers, 8s. 6d.; tea sets, 70s.; fish covers, sets of four side dishes to form eight, sets of dish covers, epergnes, candelabras, branches, &c., &c., at equally low prices.

**THE PRESENT PRICES CAN ONLY BE CONTINUED DURING THE SALE OF THE GOODS PURCHASED IN THE ABOVE ESTATE.**

The quality and workmanship of every article sold at this establishment is Warranted, in any case where the article should be found not as represented, the purchase money will be immediately returned, this is necessary in consequence of the reports made by certain Jewellers tending to depreciate the quality of goods sold by the undersigned, and so injure him in his business.

N.B.—The strictest attention paid to the repairing of every description of Jewellery at one-half the prices usually charged.

ONSERVE THE ADDRESS—  
D. DAVIS,  
Watchmaker and Jeweller,  
1901  
475, George-street.

**TO MILLOWNERS, PARTIES RE-QUIRING MACHINERY, &c.**

THE undersigned has much pleasure in acquainting his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he has received, per the Bank of England, two first-rate powerful self-acting lathes, which, in conjunction with his previous extensive stock of working machinery, will enable him to undertake and complete in the first style of workmanship every description of high pressure and condensing land and marine engines, mill machinery, boiler-down apparatus, pumps of every sort required, &c.

From the increased facilities he now has of executing work to any extent or magnitude, parties favouring him with their orders may rely upon their being executed with punctuality and despatch.

F. N. RUSSELL,  
1814  
Sydney Foundry.

#### PATENT VICTORIA TALLOW LAMPS.

JUST RECEIVED, a few of these superior lamps, of elegant patterns. They are warranted to burn as freely, and give a better light than the best Sperm Oil Lamps, while they consume nothing but the common kitchen stuff which is usually thrown away. Among them are a few strong japanned lamps, of the same construction, imported expressly for bush use.

Also,  
GIG AND CARRIAGE CANDLE LAMPS,  
of various patterns, which will be sold very cheap.

NOTT AND EDWARDS,  
822, George-street.  
1868

**TO GROCERS AND STOREKEEPERS.**

JUST LANDED, EX HOOCHLEY,  
SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S best  
LONDON MALT VINEGAR in 25 gallon  
kecks.  
1869  
NOTT AND EDWARDS.

**REGISTRY STOVES.**

**NOW LANDING, ex Avondale, a**  
beautiful assortment of Registry Stoves, all of the newest patterns, which will be sold at a trifle above the cost price. Builders and others about fitting up houses are invited to call and inspect them.

Braziers' copper, 10 to 25 oz.

Nail rod, all sizes

Tin plates, DXX, SDC, SDX, SDXX

Boiler Plates

Iron Pots

Camp ovens, 2 to 20 inch

Spades and shovels

Lead shot

Iron wire

White cast mills, &c.

1867  
NOTT AND EDWARDS.

**RUSSELL'S PATENT COOKING STOVES.**

THE undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to the public that from recent additions to his working machinery he is now better enabled to meet the increasing demand for the above.

The immense number lately supplied and the recommendations given by the parties who have them in use, is a sufficient proof of their superior qualities to any other description of Cooking Apparatus; as regards economy in fuel, general usefulness, and cleanliness, they cannot be surpassed.

An assortment of sizes now on view, varying from 2ft. 6in., 3ft., 3ft. 6in., 4ft., 4ft. 6in., and upwards.

P. N. RUSSELL,  
Sydney Foundry.

**ON SALE, HEAVY WOOLPACKS**

Ditto woolbagging, 27 and 28 inch

English dray covers, 24 x 16

Twine, &c.

J. W. GOBLING,  
Charlotte-place.

1080

**FOR SALE, by the Under-**

signed—

Hysonskin and congou teas, ex Jullians, from Shanghai

Hysonskin, congou, hyson, and gunpowder teas, ex Albion

Pampanga sugar

Colman's blue

Kent and Sussex hops

Hunt's port wine, single, double, and treble

diamond, in hogheads and quarter casks

Ditto bottled, quarts and pints

Gold, Roupe, and Co.'s Madeira, sherry

West India rum, 5 to 23 o.p.

Case gin, Dutch proof

Wrapping and post paper

Furchnett 18 by 27, millboards

Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 Nos.

Hoop iron, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch

Bar iron, good assortment

Lined oil, in tins and drums

Turpentine, in drums

Curled horsehair

Scotch canvas

Muntz's metal and sheathing nails

Countess slates, and slating nails

Corks and cork wood

Thrashing machines and drill ploughs

1853  
LAMB, FARQUHAR, AND CO.

**FOR SALE, at the Warehouse of the**

undersigned—

Ten hysonskin, Bouchong, gunpowder, imperial, and young hyson

Sugars—Pampanga, Yio-yio, Miamia, Zebu, and China brown

Ohina silks, satins, handkerchiefs, &c.

Nankens

Black pepper

Case gin and gin in hogheads

Cognac brandy, in pipes and hogheads

W. I. Rum (strong), and Manilla rum

Champagne, very superior, in one dozen cases

Claret, in one dozen cases

Liqueurs in great variety

Common musket and sporting gunpowder

Musket, fowling-pieces, and pistols

Perforation caps

Chimney glasses, large size

Marble table tops, round and square; black and white marble pavement

Porcelain

Vegetable and flower seeds in excellent preservation

Paper and account books

Oilcloth for floors and table covers

Hats and caps

Boots and shoes

Machines for making Seltzer water

Refrigerators, with materials

Medicines

Canvas of assorted numbers

Yellow sheathing metal and nails

White, black, and green paint, in jars

An invoice of blocks, mass boots, &c.

HENRY MOORE,  
Miller's Point.  
11

July 16.

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